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RICHMOND, VA., TUES. DAY, JULY 25, 1911.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ASQUITH SHOUTED DOWN WHEN HE TRIES TO SPEAK

House of Commons Refuses to Listen to Premier.

HOSTILE PASSIONS GIVEN FREE REIGN

For First Time in History of Traditionally Dignified Chamber, Speaker Is Compelled to Invoke Emergency Rule and Declare the Sitting Adjourned.

London, July 24.—The last act of the parliamentary revolution was ushered in to-day with a revolutionary scene. For the first time in its history the House of Commons refused to listen to a speech by the Prime Minister. By a speech by the Prime Minister. For the first time in its history the Speaker was compelled to invoke the rule which empowers him "in case of grave disorder" to declare the sitting adjourned, on his own responsibility.

No such hostile passions have been given free reign in a chamber which traditionally carries on its debates with chivalrous courtesy, since the stormy days of the Gladstone home rule bills. Probably there has been no such passage in the American Congress since the reconstruction era.

During three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Asquith rose at short intervals and read a sentence or two from a manuscript, only to be overwhelmed by jeers, hootings and cries, among which "traitor" was the most frequent, and "Redmond," "Patrick" and "American dollars" after distinguishable.

Again and again the Prime Minister tried to speak, but his voice was drowned.

Finally his mouth hardened, and he glared at his tormentors like a lion at bay.

Flushed with anger and closing his manuscript, he cried: "I am not going to degrade myself. I shall simply state the conclusion at which the government has arrived. The Premier then sank back into his seat.

Intense Interest Shown.

No parliamentary event of modern times has so quickened the public pulse as the present political crisis arising from the veto bill, and anxiety to know the exact terms of Premier Asquith's ultimatum. The peers crowded the house and its galleries in a way not seen before for many years.

The members of the lower chamber, usually so decorous, gave vent to their feelings by rising and cheering frantically during the handkerchiefs as their respective benches. There were some groans from the Unionist benches, intermingled with an occasional shout of "Traitor!" when Asquith made his appearance.

Cheered by Radicals.

The opening scenes of the historic session were the stormiest ever witnessed in the House. Asquith rose to speak, the premier was encouraged by a roar of applause from the Radical, Irish and Labor benches, but an answering volley of cheers came from the opposition benches. A small group of standpatters, usually known as "Traitor," "traitor," "traitor" until Speaker Asquith warned them to control themselves.

Prominent among the disorderly ones was Lord Hugh Cecil, the Conservative leader from Oxford University, who incessantly shouted "Divide, divide, divide." This created fierce indignation on the Radical side, from which the members appealed to the Speaker to metaphorically turn him out.

Frederick E. Smith, Unionist for the Walton division of Liverpool, injected the claim that the Cabinet had degraded the political life of the country. This led to a renewal of the outbreak. Meanwhile Premier Asquith sat at the table waiting a lull in the storm. His first cry, however, was a signal for another cyclone, and for twenty minutes the Premier stood unable to get in a word. Cries of "Hurrah for Redmond, the real leader!" suddenly broke out from the Conservative benches. "We will listen to Redmond," they added.

"The British aristocracy," was the scornful reply of the Radicals, "look at 'em."

Sir Edward Henry Carson, Unionist for Dublin University, moved an adjournment. The Speaker said that he was not permitted to entertain the motion, but the proceedings had not yet started.

Voice Repeatedly Drowned.

Again and again Asquith tried to speak, but a whirlwind of cries drowned his voice.

"Divide, divide," "Let us know the terms of the bargain," "Write another letter," "Vote the line," were among the favorite shouts.

A strong appeal by the Speaker finally caused a momentary cessation of the verbal tornado, and Asquith got out a couple of sentences, asserting that the principle of the parliamentary bill was affirmed as far back as 1507, and afterward was confirmed at the general election.

Interruptions followed, the Unionists shouting "Cannot we hear the dictator?"

Asquith went on: "The House or Commons carried a resolution in favor of the bill in 1910 by a large majority, and but for the death of King Edward."

"Keep the King out of politics," "Who killed him?—you did," resounded in the opposition benches.

Fails to Get Hearing.

During the next lull the premier resumed: "But for the death of the King and the temporary truce (cries of 'A bright sort of truce'), it would have been

Asquith's Ultimatum.

Asquith's ultimatum was that the government would accept the Home Rule bill, but only if the House of Commons would agree to a vote of confidence in the government. This was a significant move, as it placed the government in a position where it had to either accept the bill or risk a vote of no confidence.

The House of Commons, however, refused to accept the ultimatum, and the government was forced to resign. This was a historic moment in British history, as it marked the first time that a government had been forced to resign over a legislative issue.

The new government, led by Herbert Asquith, was formed, and the Home Rule bill was passed. This was a major victory for the Irish Home Rule movement, and it marked a significant step towards Irish independence.

BOMB SLASHES UP FERRYBOAT

Had Been Placed in Milk Can by "Black Hand."

New York, July 24.—Police patrol boats and fire tugs were sent up the North River today to try to locate the explosion of a "Black Hand" bomb on board the ferryboat *Netherland*, which was on its way to the Lackawanna station in Hoboken.

The bomb had been placed in a milk can which was part of the cargo on the ferryboat. The explosion occurred at about 10:30 a.m. and caused considerable damage to the boat and the surrounding area.

The driver of the wagon, an Italian, explained to the police that his employers had received several threatening letters recently, and a week ago had found a bomb placed carefully near the office.

DECREASE IS SHOWN

Report of Casualties on Interstate Railways for Quarter Ending March 31.

Washington, July 24.—A considerable falling off of casualties on interstate railways during the quarter ended March 31 last is shown in the accident bulletin for that period, issued to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There were 2,124 persons killed and 16,430 injured during the quarter, including 756 employees killed and 10,974 injured. This is a decrease of 229 in the number killed and 2,616 in the number injured, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

BLACKSNAKE KILLS RATTLER

Farmer Finds Way of Getting Rid of Big Rattlesnake.

Higganum, Conn., July 24.—William Spencer, a well-to-do farmer, caught a glimpse of a large rattlesnake in one of his barns late yesterday. Unwilling to pursue the snake into the hay, he shot the machine nearest the six-foot blacksnake, which he threw into the hay.

The blacksnake was not five minutes in uncovering his ancient enemy, and a fierce battle ensued, which was ended by the blacksnake's victory. The victor, exhausted by his efforts, was killed by a farm hand.

AUTO STRUCK BY TRAIN

One Killed and Three Injured in Collision at Crossing.

Long Island City, L. I., July 24.—Two automobiles abreast, crossing the Long Island Railroad tracks at the Thompson Avenue crossing in Winfield, this morning, were struck by a train. One person was killed and three badly injured. Peter Hearn, a chauffeur, employed by a Manhattan garage, was killed. The machine nearest the crossing was struck first, and the other two were thrown into it.

The automobile was hurled several hundred feet and he was instantly killed. In the second machine was Charles W. Hearn, a chauffeur, who was driving Mrs. John Gilroy, of New York, a daughter-in-law of Ford M. Gilroy, of New York, and Mrs. H. G. Gilroy, of New York. The three were taken to the hospital with painful injuries.

SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK

Schooner Spoken at Sea Reports Rescue of Number of Persons.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 24.—The Norwegian steamer *Antares*, which arrived here to-day from Norfolk, reports that on July 18 she picked up a masted schooner which later signaled that she was short of provisions. The schooner had a boat in tow, and a number of persons, including women, reported to have been shipwrecked off the coast of Africa, were on board. Provisions were supplied to the schooner, the captain of which presented the captain of the *Antares* with a card bearing the name McGregory, King's Club, Portland, Me. The skipper of the *Antares* thinks that the schooner was making for Bermuda.

WILL BE LARGEST IN WORLD

Plans for New Steamer Aquitania Modified by Company.

London, July 24.—The plans for the new steamer *Aquitania*, which the Cunard Company is building at Clydebank, have been modified to make the vessel the largest in the world. Her length will exceed 900 feet and be ten feet longer than the length of the 50,000-ton liner *Imperator* of the Hamburg-American Line will put into service in the spring of 1912. It is also stated that the new ship will be one knot faster than her German rival. The original specifications called for a length of 885 feet and a speed of twenty knots an hour.

She will accommodate 4,000 passengers.

PREPARING FOR CHANGES

Department Officials Confer Regarding Proposed Changes in Customs Service.

Washington, July 24.—Treasury officials are preparing for the changes which the Canadian reciprocity act will upon the administration of the customs service, following ratification by the Canadian Parliament. Assistant Secretary Curtis, in charge of the customs service, is conferring with State Department officials regarding the operation of the new law.

The changes in many rates of duty, as they will affect the present tariff articles passing between Canada and the United States, are being worked out so as to make the administration of the new law as simple as possible for collectors of customs and officials along the Canadian border.

PAYS DEATH PENALTY

Nineteen-Year-Old Youth Goes to Scaffold.

Digby, N. S., July 24.—The death penalty was paid on the scaffold to-day by John Tebo, Jr., the nineteen-year-old youth who was found guilty a month ago and who confessed last night to the murder of Edward McGregory last October. Tebo's last act was to write to his sweetheart, Anna, who left to take charge of the customs affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company.

SENSATIONAL DAY IN LORIMER TRIAL

Account of Reputed Attempt to Buy Votes for Hopkins.

TOLD BY CHICAGO NEWSPAPER MAN

Alleged Deal Frustrated by Speaker of Illinois Legislature. Hines Testifies That Former Representative Boutell Explained President's Wishes to Him.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—A detailed account of a reputed attempt to buy enough Democratic votes in the Illinois Legislature to re-elect Albert J. Hopkins to to-day before the Senate witness stand to-day before the Senator Lorimer committee. James Keeley, general manager of the Chicago Tribune.

It was the sensation of a day of sensations in the hearing. It followed Mr. Keeley's testimony as to how he happened to see the confession of Charles A. White, the legislator whose story about graft at Springfield resulted in the Lorimer investigation. It was subsequent to testimony by Edward Hines that Henry S. Boutell, now American minister to Switzerland, told him President Taft would assist in the election of Lorimer to the Senate.

Mr. Keeley said what he knew about the Hopkins story was obtained from Clifford Raymond, then representing the Tribune at Springfield, and from Ira C. Copley, representative in Congress from Aurora, Ill.

Mr. Keeley testified that Charles Wheeler, another Chicago newspaper man at Springfield, came to Raymond during the legislative session in 1909 and told him a story which Speaker Shurtliff had personally requested he not print. What Raymond had told Mr. Keeley, the witness testified, Raymond had told him by Wheeler.

Mr. Keeley's Story.

"Raymond told me that the story was that on a certain night Speaker Shurtliff, Dan Shanahan and some others met in the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Springfield, and that that meeting was caused by a report being received that a certain man had come to Springfield to buy certain Democratic votes on a certain day for Hopkins."

"That Representatives John C. Wardell and Anton Cemak were called in, and that Speaker Shurtliff told them he knew what they were doing; that an attempt was being made to buy Democratic votes, and he read them a list of fifteen or twenty men who were to be bought, and the price that was to be paid. The list was headed by 'Manny' Abrams, the 'Bell-wether.' I have been told, Shurtliff said, 'Now we know what is going on, and you can't put it through. If Manny Abrams votes for Hopkins to-morrow, I will suspend the roll call, and heady rally men names and will read the list of men to be bought. If you try that, that is what I will do.' That Roger Sullivan had been telephoned to go to Springfield. His train was due to arrive from Chicago about midnight. He rounded up his followers, and told them he would blow them out of the political waters if they attempted such a thing."

Mr. Keeley said Raymond told him his story prior to the Lorimer election, and that \$25,000 or \$30,000 was reported to have been taken to Springfield.

He then read from a memorandum of what Copley had said. It was to the effect that "Daniel Byrnes, formerly of the Chicago Northwestern, was the man who tried to put through the deal," and that the money had been taken to Springfield by a resident of Wheaton, Ill. Mr. Keeley testified that he had been informed later that the Wheaton man was Fred M. Blount, according to the memorandum. Copley said he had called upon Governor Deneen, and Deneen had agreed to call in twenty of his Republican allies, and if the Democrats voted for Hopkins, to have these twenty switch for Hopkins.

He then asked a question of the witness, "For the first time, the roll of the House was called before that of the Senate."

Mr. Keeley sent a list of questions on May 9, 1910, to Hines and E. S. Conway, asking about the Lorimer contributions.

Mr. Conway said he knew nothing about them.

Declined to Answer.

"Mr. Hines," the witness said, "declined to answer questions. He came to my office that night with Mr. Wiehe, asked if this list of questions was a joke, said he had a reputation in Chicago and that these questions were insulting. He told me he would sue me for libel if I printed anything that reflected on him. I replied would print the truth, and that the Tribune building was worth \$1,500,000; if he said me he might be able to use it (the building) in his lumber business."

Mr. Keeley said he sent the same questions to Roger Sullivan, explaining that "I had been his friend, but if he was in this matter 'God help him,' for I was going to treat him just as I did the rest, and I thought this roof was about to cave in."

Mr. Keeley insisted that it was up to an advice of counsel that he had not told the previous Lorimer committee about his knowledge of the story that Hines asked Funk to send a Lorimer contribution to Edward Tilden. Sen-

FEAR OF SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

Kept Warring Sugar Interests From Signing Agreement.

ARBUCKLE TELLS OF HIS BATTLES

Congressional Committee Visits New Palz and Hears Story From Sick Man—Apparently Unreserved in Giving History of Struggles and Ready to Fight Again.

New Palz, N. Y., July 24.—The one good reason why the warring sugar interests did not sign an agreement to end the conflict was fear of the Sherman anti-trust law. Every time the matter was broached to John Arbuckle, when the fight waxed warmest Mr. Arbuckle declined, and told his opponents to remember the Sherman law.

Propped up by pillows in his bed, Mr. Arbuckle so testified to-day before a subcommittee of the special congressional investigating committee. The Congressmen had come to Mr. Arbuckle's bedside because he was unable to come to them, and they found him apparently unreserved in giving the history of his commercial battles.

Mr. Arbuckle said the fight started in 1895, after there had been a little friction between his coffee company and the American Refining Company. The American Company retaliated by going into the coffee business. Previous to that, however, he said, Mr. Havemeyer had tried, unsuccessfully, to purchase 51 per cent. of his uncompleted refinery. This was in 1897.

He said, when Havemeyer came to see him about it.

"Are you making as much sugar now as you did in days of the war?"

"Yes, much more."

"You made sugar at a loss during the fight?"

Ready to Fight.

"Yes, off and on. And the war is not ended yet. We are ready to fight in a minute if there is reason. I always said that there should be no agreement to curtail or reduce the production of sugar or control prices, and there never will be as long as I am in the sugar business."

Mr. Arbuckle said he strongly suspected that rebates were being given by refiners to wholesalers, but he said he did not think railroads were involved.

"I knew H. O. Havemeyer for forty years," he added. "He had his good and his bad qualities. He played his violin magnificently, and I told him that a man who could make that kind of music was not as bad as people thought him to be."

Mr. Arbuckle said that the American Sugar Refining Company had the ability to and always did maintain the price of sugar. Because of its capacity it fixes the maximum price, he said, independent of fixing the minimum price.

"But the independents follow the American's prices, do they not?"

"Yes."

"Didn't a time come when there was an armistice between you and the sugar trust?"

"There was never an agreement of armistice. There's likely to be an outbreak any time."

Representative Madison said he read in the minutes of the American Refining Company entries showing that the trust loaned between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 to the Wilson Coffee Plant at Toledo; that the company had charged off \$700,000 to profit and loss account; and that the fight against Arbuckle had cost the trust even more than that.

"You say there was no agreement between you?" he added. "So the American is still going after trade the way it used to?"

Cared for Nothing.

"Not so much as formerly. When Havemeyer was alive he would not stop at anything. He would use any kind of weapon that he needed. He cared for nothing."

"Wasn't the fierceness of the sugar war modified after 1903, when the American decided not to lose any more money in the conduct of its coffee business?"

"It was not so fierce afterwards."

"Mr. Spreckels says you suggested to him, after a meeting with Havemeyer, that he should limit or reduce his output. He also said that you were reducing your output. Is that true?"

"Spreckels used to tell me his troubles with the American, and I tried to smooth them over. But I never asked him to limit his output. Lots of the sugar men came to me, but I always told them: 'Don't talk to me about limiting price or output. Remember the Sherman law.' Of course eventually every one had to reduce, as the country was overstocked."

"There has been no agreement," he added, "but I will admit that there has come a friendly feeling between us. It is much better."

"Wets" Win in Texas.

Dallas, Texas, July 24.—The anti-prohibition majority in the state-wide prohibition election held in Texas on Saturday stands at 6,104, a figure too large to be overcome by the unopposed vote, according to figures compiled by the Dallas News. The anti-prohibition vote is in excess of 6,000.

BRIDGES OPPOSES ANY INDORESEMENT

Does Not Want Convention to Favor Presidential Candidate.

DAHLMAN STARTS BOOM FOR HARMON

Omaha Mayor Asks if Former Nominee Will Support Ohio Governor in Case Nebraska Democrats Go on Record as Favoring His Nomination. Hope for Peace.

Fremont, Neb., July 24.—With three distinct factions of Nebraska Democrats represented in the gathering to-night of delegates for the Democratic State Convention to-morrow, it was not definite what might be expected as a result of the meeting. The upmost subject of conversation among the leaders to-night, however, was peace.

Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, has headquarters near the office of Charles W. Bryan, who came to the city in the interest of William J. Bryan, and representatives of United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock were quartered at the same hostelry. While the Dahlman followers "were not looking for trouble," as the Mayor put it, "we are here to get in front of any steam roller that comes our way, and see whether it can run over us."

Charles W. Bryan announced that the Bryan followers were for peace, and in emphatic language declared that any attempt of the Dahlman men to reflect on the former presidential candidate would meet with a vigorous opposition from the Bryan men.

Charles W. Bryan was quoted as saying that the former presidential candidate would oppose any attempt to endorse anybody for the presidential nomination.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the Democratic convention was the prominence given by placards to the candidacy of Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, for the presidential nomination.

Such leaders as former Governor Shallenberger, former Congressman Sutherland, Judge Dean and others declared that there was no organization behind the Harmon boom, and that it was the result simply of the efforts of one individual, who has been recently active in support of the Ohio executive.

Strong for Harmon.

The Douglas county delegation, of which Mayor Dahlman is the recognized leader, did not hesitate to make its position plain so far as concerned the candidacy of Governor Harmon. His delegation, at its convention a week ago, gave unqualified indorsement to the Ohio Governor, and the Mayor to-night gave out an interview regarding that action.

"We want to know," said the Mayor, "whether Mr. Bryan, in the event of Nebraska Democrats expressing their preference for post-office clerk and letter carriers carrying increases in salaries approximating \$2,000,000 a year. Orders were also issued for providing \$6,000,000 during the current fiscal year. Postmaster-General Hitchcock says the increases will be more than offset by increased efficiency of the postal employees, and believes the advances are warranted by the fact that the post-office is now practically on a self-sustaining basis."

ENTER PLEA OF IMMUNITY

Washington, July 24.—In lieu of formal answers to the contempt charges against them, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to-day entered oral pleas of "not guilty" before Justice Wright, of the District Supreme Court.

They also entered a plea of immunity under the statute of limitations, and attacked the court for not having instituted proceedings under the statutory time limit. Further hearing was postponed for ten days.

Declaring that the attack made upon him before a congressional committee by President Gompers left him no alternative but to proceed with the trial to the end, Justice Wright rejected his refusal to certify the contempt cases of the three labor leaders to come other member of the court. Counsel for the defendants again noted an exception to Justice Wright, and overruled motions for bills of particulars.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

Rushes Back Into Building to Save Angora Kittens.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 24.—Shrieking, "My babies! They are all I have in the world!" Miss Louise Friedrich, an artist, rushed back into a burning apartment house here to-day, and after throwing a basket containing four white Angora kittens out of the window, fell back and was devoured by the flames. The kittens landed on their feet unhurt in the street.

PLAQUE AMONG BLUE PIKE

Fungus Growth Killing Many Fish in Lake Erie.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.—Blue pike, which form a large part of the catch in Lake Erie, are threatened with extinction. A mysterious plague, which baffles experts on fish, is killing thousands of them, and dead fish are being washed ashore in great numbers.

TWO MIDDIES MISSING

Naval Academy Practice Squadron Men Lose Way in Norway.

Washington, July 24.—The two midshipmen who have been missing since last Thursday from the Naval Academy practice squadron, now at Bergen, Norway, are Charles L. Clifford, of Massachusetts, and Gaston L. Holmes, of Mississippi, both of the second class. The men are apparently lost in the mountains between Bergen and Christiania, Norway. The commanding officer of the squadron, to-day reported to the Navy Department that he was not apprehensive of any fatality. A searching party has located the trail of the young men three times in the vicinity of Haugesund walking toward Christiania. This indicates they have lost their way, and that they are far away from Bergen, where their ships are anchored.

As a matter of recreation the midshipmen went on an excursion to Finse, Norway, last Thursday. The missing men left the party during the twenty-five minute rest period, and were missed their train. Each had a return ticket, but it seems that the young men lost the location of the railroad. A diligent search by Lieutenant Van Auker and a party of 100 men and five guides is being prosecuted. The dispatch from Commander Clifford, showing that the missing men are on the trail of the missing men, has created the belief among naval officials here that they will soon be found.

FIGHT ON LA FOLLETTE BILL

Democrats Do Not Want to Aid Aspirations of Wisconsin Senator.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—Pass the House wool tariff revision bill or enact no wool legislation at all was the slogan of a strenuous fight made by House Republicans to-day against the bill in the Senate, and the net result, after a series of conferences, was a growth of sentiment among Democratic Senators in favor of this policy, which may mean no wool legislation at this session. The fight is directed against the adoption of the La Follette substitute wool tariff bill, which would put woolen goods on the same footing as other textile products, and would put forward to supplant the proposed legislation framed by Chairman Underwood and his colleagues of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Some of the Democratic Senators contend that their party will be in a better strategic position if consideration of the tariff question is left until next year, others say they do not want to aid the presidential aspirations of Senator La Follette by adopting his bill.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee were busy most of the day doing missionary work in the Senate. As a result the more zealous tariff reformers among the Democrats in the Senate voiced displeasure over the prospect.

TAF'T'S VACATION ENDS

After Week-End at Beverly, President Leaves for Washington.

Boston, Mass., July 24.—His second week-end at Beverly over, President Taft left Boston to-night for Washington, where he is due to arrive to-morrow morning. In the two days vacation he allowed himself the President found time to take several long automobile rides, had just a taste of golf on the Myopia links, and spent many hours resting at Farmington, the new summer White House. The President is coming back to Beverly just as soon as public affairs will permit, and hopes that the predictions of leaders that Congress adjournment will come by August 12 will prove correct.

Owing to the heavy rain the President was unable to finish his golf game with Major Butt at Myopia to-day.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES PROMOTED

Increases in Salary Total Nearly Aggregate of \$2,000,000.

Washington, July 24.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock has ordered promotion for post-office clerks and letter carriers carrying increases in salaries approximating \$2,000,000 a year. Orders were also issued for providing \$6,000,000 during the current fiscal year. Postmaster-General Hitchcock says the increases will be more than offset by increased efficiency of the postal employees, and believes the advances are warranted by the fact that the post-office is now practically on a self-sustaining basis.

The four great groups of postal employees have received increases in pay ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. Mr. Scherer said after the resignation of Ben P. Owen, an uncle of the murdered woman, before suspicion had been definitely directed against any one. Mr. Scherer said after the resignation of Ben P. Owen, an uncle of the murdered woman, before suspicion had been definitely directed against any one.

Scherer in Charge Now.

In order to systematize the work of the detectives and give the further progress of the investigation a definite direction, all interested parties yesterday joined in requesting Special Agent Scherer, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, to take charge of the case. Mr. Scherer came into the case on the night of the shooting, at the request of Ben P. Owen, an uncle of the murdered woman, before suspicion had been definitely directed against any one. Mr. Scherer said after the resignation of Ben P. Owen, an uncle of the murdered woman, before suspicion had been definitely directed against any one.

Mr. Scherer said that he had promised to give an answer to-day; that he wished first to consult Chief of Police Werner and the authorities of the railway system, since to undertake direction of the case would mean much work and great responsibility. Commonwealth's Attorney Gregory said that the resignation of Mr. Scherer to take charge had been with the full approval of the city and county officers working on the case, and by no means meant that they would drop out; that Officer Jarrell would have charge of working up details of evidence in Chesterfield, and Messrs. Wren and Wiltshire in the city, having been assigned to the case by the Chief of Police, while Mr. Scherer would take general direction, keeping a complete record of all the facts adduced and in every way assist the attorneys for the Commonwealth in preparing an orderly case for the jury.

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SEVEN KILLED IN CAVE-IN

Workmen Buried in Deep Ditch—Four Bodies Recovered.

Muskogee, Okla., July 24.—Seven men were killed and several injured here to-day afternoon when a deep sewer ditch caved in, burying the workmen. There were two cave-ins, in the first of which three men were entombed. Rescuers dug the dirt away, had the heads of the three men above the debris, and had given each a drink of water, when a second slide occurred, burying beneath the free workmen and the rescuing party.

Four bodies have been recovered, and the timekeeper says that three more are still in the ditch. Among the bodies recovered is that of Charles Metcalf, of Lexington, Ky.

EXPLOSION WRECKS BUILDING

Eight Persons Injured and Fire Started.

Gary, Ind., July 24.—Eight persons were injured to-day by an explosion which wrecked a three-story building, occupied as a restaurant, and shook the business section of the city. Occupants of the building expressed the opinion that the building was wrecked by a bomb, but the police differ. Fire started to-day at a time the First National Bank, next door, was threatened.

Taft Cables Congratulations.

Washington, July 24.—President Taft has cabled Sultan Mehmed V his congratulations and earnest good wishes for the continued peace and prosperity of Turkey upon the third anniversary of the re-establishment of constitutional government in the Ottoman Empire.

BEULAH BINFORD CALLS SCHERER TO COUNTY JAIL

Believed Now That She Has Turned Against Her Affinity.

DETECTIVES GET QUICKLY TO WORK

Held Secret Conference and Then Arrange for Paul Beattie's Wife to Be at Jail To-Day. Jack Lee Not Retained as Associate Counsel for Defense.

That Beulah Binford, the woman for whom Henry C. Beattie, Jr., is alleged to have murdered his wife last Tuesday night, has turned against her affinity and will testify against him seems probable from the fact that her sister yesterday afternoon asked her jailer to send for Detective Scherer, to whom she made a statement which has not been revealed, but which of course working on the case assert practically make conviction certain. Scherer was with the Binford woman for about an hour.

Immediately afterwards he called Detectives Wren and Wiltshire, Commonwealth's Attorney Gregory and his associate, L. C. Wendenburg, and County Office Jarrrell to his office, and was closeted with them for another hour.

Says Paul Had No Part.

At the close of the conference Mr. Wendenburg stated that newly discovered evidence merely corroborated the case as outlined, giving it no new turn. Mr. Wendenburg again asserted that he was convinced from the examination made into the case that Paul Beattie was not at the scene of the shooting, and that he had no guilty knowledge, having bought the gun in good faith for his cousin. How soon after the actual shooting he heard from Beattie, however, is uncertain. It is believed that the accused called him up and promised him a sum of money to keep his mouth shut as to the purchase of the gun, which would seem to account for Paul's ravings during his delirium on the day of Henry Beattie's arrest.

As to Beulah Binford, Mr. Wendenburg said he was not in a position at this time to state whether she had any guilty knowledge of the plans of young Beattie to murder his wife, which would make her an accessory before the fact. He would not divulge the nature of the statement she had made to Mr. Scherer, but said it would be tested in various ways to ascertain whether all of the details of her account were correct before it was presented to the jury.

Beulah told much about her relations with Henry Beattie not given on the witness stand, admitting having registered with him at the Fairfax Hotel, in Norfolk, as man and wife for several months ago. She had his picture cut from all newspapers, and had cut from him and of her relations with him to many visitors who were admitted during the day.

Scherer in Charge Now.

In order to systematize the work of the detectives and give the further progress of the investigation a definite direction, all interested parties yesterday joined in requesting Special Agent Scherer, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, to take charge of the case. Mr. Scherer came into the case on the night of the shooting, at the request of Ben P. Owen, an uncle of the murdered woman, before suspicion had been definitely directed against any one. Mr. Scherer said after the resignation of Ben P. Owen, an uncle of the murdered woman, before suspicion had been definitely directed against any one.

Mr. Scherer said that he had promised to give an answer to-day; that he wished first to consult Chief of Police Werner and the authorities of the railway system, since to undertake direction of the case would mean much work and great responsibility. Commonwealth's Attorney Gregory said that the resignation of Mr. Scherer to take charge had been with the full approval of the city and county officers working on the case, and by no means meant that they would drop out; that Officer Jarrell would have charge of working up details of evidence in Chesterfield, and Messrs. Wren and Wiltshire in the city, having been assigned to the case by the Chief of Police, while Mr. Scherer would take general direction, keeping a complete record of all the facts adduced and in every way assist the attorneys for the Commonwealth in preparing an orderly case for the jury.

ENTER PLEA OF IMMUNITY

Washington, July 24.—In lieu of formal answers to the